THE
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.
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GEO. N. SMITH.

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The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1838. Number 22.

MONTHLY ALMANAC

1838. May	First week	Second week	Third week	Fourth week	Odd days
Tuesday	1	8	15	22	29
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30
Thursday	3	10	17	24	31
Friday	4	11	18	25	
Saturday	5	12	19	26	
Sunday	6	13	20	27	
Monday	7	14	21	28	

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of Sun rise this day, 9m. after 4
Do—— ——Sun set ——— ——— 9m. before 6
Moon's First Quarter, on the 3d at 58m. after 6
Do. Full———————10th—24m. before 9
Do. Last Quarter———18th—10m. before 1
Do. New ————————25th— 7m. after 12
High Water at Full Moon——— 5m. after 8

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY JUNE 6, 1838.

It may not be familiar to all our readers that the opposition party in New York have long accused the Jackson party of bringing aliens (particularly the Irish) to the polls and getting them to vote by the score although not admitted citizens. A native American society has been strongly advocated by some of the violent anti-jackson prints, and sentiments of bitter hostility to emigrants and emigration have been promulgated and cherished. We shall not stop for a moment to comment on this conduct, as we are merely stating facts. The government party defend themselves from these attacks and in the justice of its case sometimes resorts to recrimination. In the *New York Evening Post* of the 31st. ult. there is an article of the latter kind. The writer inveighs against foreigners who come to sell their goods but refrain from becoming citizens, who attach themselves to the federalists and lend them all their interest. It must be remembered that the Mayor is a whig. The writer goes on to say in a manner somewhat amusing :—

"Yet our worshipful Mayor neither feels, or expresses any jealousy, at the interposition of this class of foreigners in our elections, because that influence is exclusively in favour of the federal party. He takes no umbrage whatever at the direct and indirect weight of these aliens both in heart and in interest, but flatters, favours and feasts them on all occasions. Nay, though withholding the hospitalities of the city from the second officer of the government, one who bore on his person the marks of hard service to his country, and who is historically connected with one of the most chivalrous acts of the late war—while doing this in the face of his fellow citizens, we find the lucky lottery office man at the heels of every titled foreigner that comes amongst us; making them complimentary harangues, giving them complimentary dinners, and displaying his subserviency by vulgar ostentation, low bred servility, and second-hand imitations of would-be aristocracy. In short, his worship does the honours of the city much in the style in which the monkey imitates the man.

"It is evident from these facts, which are perfectly notorious, that his worship has no objection to foreigners, or foreign influence, provided it is all on his own side, and of a character to make it palatable to a gentleman of his high breeding. To the Right Hon. Lord Gosford, or His Excellency Sir George Arthur he is profuse, nay, oppressive in his civilities; he puts on his satin breeches and silk stockings, makes them a speech, and follows them to the street door with a bouquet of flowers, where he makes another speech, to put the last finish to his courtly breeding. But when a poor industrious foreigner, most especially if he be an Irishman, comes to our shores to labour at our buildings our canals, acqueducts, railroads, and other public improvements, our polite, hospitable Mayor denies them refuge, insults them with the opprobrious epithet of paupers, vagabonds, and criminals, and stretches the laws to their utmost extent, for the purpose of oppression.

"The choicest honor, the most glorious attribute of our country, is that of being the refuge of the poor and oppressed of all nations. Yet his worship the mayor, himself the mushroom of a day, the fungus of a corrupt system of lottery schemes, and puffing quackery, is determined, it seems, to pluck this brightest wreath, this crowning laurel from the brow of our country, and brand it forever hereafter with the disgrace of INHOSPITALITY TO ALL BUT TITLED FOREIGNERS."

On the 22d. May 258 vessels had arrived at Quebec, embracing 93,078 tons, and bringing 500 settlers.

Up to the 29th May, 72 square rigged vessels had arrived at Miramichi.

The following items of provincial intelligence are from the latest papers up to this date.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,
28th May, 1838.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to order the General Inspection of the Militia to be conducted by their respective Commanding Officers of Battalions, agreeably to the following arrangement; and they will be pleased to transmit their General Returns, as usual, to the Adjutant General's Office, to be laid before His Excellency.

One day's Company drill, only, will be required for the present year.

Second Battalion Charlotte.

At Magaguadavic, on Thursday, 23d. August.

First Battalion Charlotte.

At St. Andrews, on Friday, 24th August.

Fourth Battalion Charlotte.

At St. Stephen, on Saturday, 25th August.

Third Battalion Charlotte.

First Division at Indian Island, on Wednesday, 29th August.

Second Division at Grand Manan, on Friday, 31st August.

PROMOTIONS &c.

Third Battalion Charlotte.

Lieutenant John Cunningham, to be Captain, vice, J. Ingersoll, promoted.

Ensign Daniel Gatcomb, to be Lieutenant, vice Cunningham.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

John M'Intosh, Gent., vice Smith, deceased, dated 28th May, 1838.

Charles Hatch, Gent. vice Burke, dated 29th May, 1838.

Richard E. Foster, to be Quartet Master to the Division of Grand Manan, with the rank of Ensign, May 30th, 1838

Lieutenant Samuel Ingersol to retire with his rank, from lameness.

First Battalion Charlotte.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign John Parkins, dated 28th May.

Ensign Amos Hitchings, dated 29th May.

Adjutant Edward Fick, of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, to have the rank of 2d Lieutenant, dated 10th May, 1838.

By command.
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

The following warrants are payable on demand at the Province Treasury.

No.		
54,	Commissioners of Poor in Saint Andrews,	£990 12 5
55,	John Wilkinson,	110 9 10
65,	Elizabeth Briscoe.	20 0 0
85,	James H. Whitlock, Esquire,	15 0 0
86,	William Boyd,	7 10 0
88,	Thomas Moses, Esquire,	15 0 0
90,	Alexander Campbell, Esquire,	15 0 0

B. ROBINSON, PROV. TREASURER.
Treasury St. John, 24th May, 1838.

Saint Andrews and St. John Stage Company.—The first meeting of this Company under the Charter took place on Tuesday last, when the following gentlemen were chosen Officers :—

Thomas Wyer, Esq., President; Harris Hatch Esq., James Campbell, Esq., Charles Loring, Esq., Cyrus Stockwell, Esq., M. H. Perley, Esq., and Thomas I. Nicholson, Esq. Directors. James Campbell, Esq., was appointed Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. L. L. Copeland, Agent to the Company.

We understand that the company have determined to reduce the fare between Saint Andrews and St. John to Twenty Shillings; and have arranged that a Carriage shall start from the Hotel every other morning at 6 o'clock for the short ferry with passengers and baggage to take the Coach at an additional charge of one shilling and threepence; and that the same carriage shall be in attendance at the short ferry, on the evenings when the Mail comes in to bring passengers into the city at the like charge.

We conceive these arrangements will add much to the comfort and convenience of travellers, and wish the undertaking every success.—*Gaz.*

It has been suggested that a GEOLOGICAL BOARD should be formed, under whose direction Geological Surveys of the Province ought to be conducted; and at whose disposal all sums of money granted by the Legislature for that purpose, should be placed. For reasons sufficiently obvious, this Board should be composed of persons of standing in society, of acknowledged acquirements, and holding public office; such as the Professors of Natural History and Natural Philosophy of King's College, the Province Secretary, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands. It cannot be conceived, how Surveys conducted in any other manner can be useful to the Province; and they will only lead to the unprofitable and prodigal waste of the public money.

We regret to learn that the Steamer *Gazelle* struck on the Quaco Ledges about 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, on her voyage to Windsor. The Passengers were landed at Quaco, and have since returned to the city. The steamer *Nova-Scotia* started last night taking two wood boats in tow for the purpose of rendering assistance, and to rescue, if possible, the Gazelle from her perilous situation.—We hope they may prove successful, and that her enterprising owner may not experience such a heavy loss as at first anticipated. The loss of this steamer would also be felt severely by the public, as it would impede our travelling both Eastward and Westward for some time to come.—*Chronicle.*

St. John May 2.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The Head Quarters of the 65th Regiment proceeded from this City to Fredericton on Thursday morning last, in the steamers John Ward and Fredericton, leaving a small detachment for the performance of garrison duty until the arrival of part of the 11th, now hourly expected from Halifax.—*Courier.*

A polite town.—Charles II on passing through Bodwin, is said to have observed that this was the politest town he had ever seen, as one half of the houses appeared to be bowing and the other half uncovered. Since the days of Charles, the houses are altered, but the inhabitants still retain their politeness, especially at elections.

Upper Canada, May 15.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The restoration of peace and good order in this province, is about to be followed by a strong and, we trust a successful effort, to place this great provincial enterprise upon such a basis as will secure its early construction.

A letter lately received in this country, from a true friend of the Province, new in London, conveys to the Directors of the "GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD COMPANY," the agreeable information that capitalists, so far from having their confidence in this country weakened by the late troubles, are disposed to furnish the sum granted to the Company, and that there is little doubt but that the whole would be taken up as soon as offered in the market.—*Hamilton Gaz.*

Montreal, May 24.

The resumption of specie payments by the chartered banks of this city, took place yesterday; and we presume that the banks in Quebec have already resumed with them. Six days only beyond the year, from the date of the suspension forced upon us by our neighbours, we now find ourselves once more in the old safe path. Of the banking institutions of the neighboring States a considerable majority have not yet resumed. Those of Upper Canada, which through a lamentably mis-directed influence from without, refused to suspend at the right time, are found, though we hope they will very soon cease to be found with the non-resuming majority in the States —*Morning Courier.*

The Montreal Courier of the 23d inst says that a duel took place early yesterday morning on the race course, in which Major Warde, of the Royal regiment fell mortally wounded at the first fire and expired, we believe, almost instantly.

New York, May 31.

The packet ship Orpheus, Captain Bailey, which sailed from Liverpool on the 2nd of May, has arrived, bringing Liverpool papers to the day of her sailing, and London papers to the 30th of April, inclusive. The ship Sampson, Capt. Sturges, from London has also arrived, having left Portsmouth on the 3d of May. She brings London papers to the evening of the 1st. of that month. Owing to the late hour at which they were received we can give but a brief summary of their contents.

Lord Durham sailed from Portsmouth for America on the 24th of April, with the Countess, three daughters, and several of his suite, on board the Hastings, seventy-four.—The steam frigate Dee, which was to proceed with the Hastings, to expedite her passage up the St. Lawrence by towing, ran aground in proceeding to Spithead, in the South passage, but as soon as she could get clear was to follow the Hastings. The brigantine Charybdis, Lieutenant Gore, sailed with the Hastings for Quebec.

Intelligence from New York to the 9th of April had been received at London. The papers brought by the arrival contained Mr. Biddle's protest against the resumption of specie payments by the New York Banks.

The steamer Sirius was spoken by the packet ship Sampson, on the 12th of May, in lat. 44, Long. 38 15.

SPAIN.—An important movement has occurred in the North of Spain. Murragarry, a man about thirty years of age, of good family and education, owning extensive mines, and formerly attached to General Quesada, has raised the standard of independence in the Basque Provinces. His band has taken an oath to separate themselves from Don Carlos whom they denounced as the cause of the desolation of their country. He had issued a proclamation addressed to the Navarrese and Gurpuzcoant. and on the 18th of April had under him 400 men.

A body of Carlists under General Iturri, had attacked Murragarry, but was repulsed. It was thought that a union of the Northern Provinces of Spain with a Junta sitting at Verastique, would be established.

GERMANY.—Letters from Hamburgh say that the disaffection of the King of Prussia's Catholic subjects, especially in the Grand Duchy of Posen, is becoming more formidable. The king has issued his proclamation reproving those who have caused the discontent, and declaring his determination to protect his people in their religious rights. He has also ordered large bodies of troops into the Grand Duchy.

A WHOLE TOWN DESTROYED.—The town of Monrovia, near Tuscaloosa, (Alabama) was destroyed by fire about the 17th inst.—every building in it (except a kitchen and hen house) including the Church, Academy, Banking house, Post office, and Exchange being swept away as with the besom of destruction. The fire is believed to have been the act of an incendiary, and suspicion has fallen on the Cashier of the Bank, as it is believed he had embezzled a large amount of the funds in his charge.

SOLID CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS' BOTTOMS.—The following communication, copied from the London Nautical Magazine for April, shows in a striking manner the advantages of filling in, solid, the frames of ships. The packet Ranger, alluded to, was thrown upon the rocks at or near Falmouth, England, during one of the violent gales in February.

"I have just come from H. M. Packet Ranger.—What a beautiful proof she is of the perfection of the present method of ship-building pursued in the navy! She has been lying there during all this bad weather, with the sea breaking over her every high water, and with such violence that it has sent her bodily up, I should say twelve or fifteen feet, till she could go no further, the rocks on her lee-side forming a perfect wall, against which she is shored and chocked up to the walls; and notwithstanding all this, I cannot see an alteration in her sheer or form, in any way, nor do I beleive there is a timber of her broken. Mr. Lang ought to come down to see the great perfection of his garboard strake, &c.; the destruction of the keel, dead wood, &c. in the case of the Pique was nothing to it. The heel of her stern-post is split to pieces, and the whole of her dead wood aft for perhaps ten feet twisted, and altogether out of a line with her keel very considerably, and further forward a little. Such destruction made with keel and garboard strake as I should think was never before seen. Notwithstanding all this, I have no doubt, could she be got off the rocks, that she would swim, and could be taken round to Plymouth. A thousandth part of the injury thus described would have destroyed the best ship that ever was built before the introduction of solid bottoms and frames, and Mr. Lang's improvements added thereto No other description of ship whatsoever but must have been destroyed the very tide she got on shore. The Ranger lays at this moment substantially, I really believe, unhurt; a specimen of which our naval architects might be proud, and the proof of the stupidity and downright insanity of the merchant ship-builders of the present day, who will shut their eyes to the almost absolute perfection adopted in constructing our men-of-war.

"I wish Mr. Ballingal could see her, it would repay him for the pains he has taken in that good cause,—the advocacy of solid bottoms in merchant ships.

SERGEANT GRAHAM *of the Coldstream Guards at the Battle of Waterloo.*—The Rector of Framlington, in Suffolk, soon after the battle, wrote to the Duke of Wellington, stating, that in his opinion, the non-commissioned officers of the British army had, by their valorous conduct on that day, entitled themselves to some distinct marks of their country's approbation, and therefore he felt disposed, for one, to offer his humble tribute to their merit. In order that this might be properly applied, he requested the favour of his Grace to point out to him the non-commissioned officer, whose heroic conduct, from the representations which his Grace had received, appeared the most prominent, to whom he, the Rector, meant to convey in perpetuity, a freehold farm, value £10 per annum.—The Duke set the enquiry immediately on foot, through all the commanding officers of the line, and, in consequence, learned that a sergeant of the Coldstream, and a corporal of the 1st regiment of Guards, had so distinguished themselves that it was found difficult to point out the most meritorious; but that their had been displayed by the sergeant an exploit arising out of fraternal affection, which he felt it his duty on this occasion to represent, viz.—That near the close of the dreadful conflict, this distinguished sergeant impatiently solicited the officer commanding his company for permission to retire from the ranks for a few minutes; the latter expressed some surprise at this request, the other said: "Your honor need not doubt of my immediate return." Permission being given him, he flew to an adjoining barn, to which the enemy in their retreat had set fire, and from thence bore on his shoulders his wounded brother, who he knew lay helpless in the midst of the flames. Having deposited him safely for the moment, under a hedge, he returned to his post in time to share in the victorious pursuit of the routed enemy; we need scarcely add, that the superior merit of this non-commissioned officer was thus established.

Yesterday at three o'clock, the remains of the late Major Warde, of the Royals, were interred with military honours. The body was followed by Major General Clitherow, Colonel Wetherall, the Hon Lieut. Colonel Grey, Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, and the whole of the officers in garrison. The pall was borne by five majors and a civilian. The whole of the Royal Regiment attended the funeral, as a firing party; the hearse being preceded by the bands of the Royals, 34th, and 85th Regiments.—*Montreal Gaz.*

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the late division in which we noticed the other day, appears to be almost equally divided. The "old" and "new school" Assemblies are carrying on their business independently, each claiming the majority in numbers, as well as the right in law to be considered *the* Assembly. The altercations between their respective partizans are many of them deplorably unclerical in their tone,—to call them by no harsher name. Surely it can reflect no credit on the Christian faith, to see its ministers assailing one another in a style which even politicians deplore, as the most disgraceful feature of the political warfare in which they have to engage.—*Morning Courier.*

Most of the Upper Canada Volunteers have now received their discharge.—*Ib.*

THE STEAM WHISTLE.—The dreadful disaster of the steamboat Moselle; followed as it was immediately by the explosion of the Orronoko; has aroused public attention temporarily to the question of what can be proposed as a safe guard against similar catastrophes. After the repeated instances of popular apathy upon this subject, we have no very sanguine hope that any thing effectual will be done to prevent the American people from being blown up in steamboats at such times and in such numbers as accords with their sovereign will and pleasure. But to show with how little pains a great evil may be avoided, we publish a description which we have met with of the Steam Whistle, an invention of the ingenious Mr. Watt. The writer—a correspondent of the National Intelligencer—describes it as he saw it at the Chelsea waterworks as far back as 1820. It was an iron whistle, which, piercing the top of the boiler, descended into it to near the degree of level to which the water could with safety be evaporated, the moment the water became exhausted to this level, the steam would, of course, rush up the whistle, and "pipe all hands" for the necessary supply of water.—By this simple, but admirable, contrivance, which does honour to Mr. Watt's engenuity, the very possibility of the bursting of a boiler was prevented, the whistle acting at once as an escape valve and a signal to the engineer to let on the necessary supply of water. On casting a retrospective glance at the vale of the Mississippi, during the last three or four years, during which short period the loss of human life, by means of steamboat accidents, has been estimated as little short of two thousand persons, would it not be consonant with the wisdom of the Legislature of the country to enact severe laws on this subject, and, among other provisions, not to forget the introduction of Watt's Steam Whistle? It could easily be introduced into boilers already in use; the expense would be trifling, and even were steamboat proprietors obliged "to pay somewhat dearly for their whistle," it would prove a noble exception of Dr. Franklin's lost if non-economics.—*American paper.*

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE.—As some of our readers may not be acquainted with the full history of John O'Groat's house, so commonly referred to, we subjoin it for their gratification. A memorable place in the parish of Canisbay, in Caithness, which owes its fame less to the circumstances of its local situation at the northern extremity of the island, than to the event which it may not be improper to relate. In the reign of James IV, three brothers, Malcolm, Gabin, and John de Groat, supposed to have been originally from Holland, arrived at Caithness with a letter from that prince, recommending them to the protection of his loving subjects in the county of Caithness; these brothers purchased some land near Dungusbay-head, and in a short time by the increase of their families, eight different proprietors of the name of Groat possessed these lands in equal divisions. These eight families having lived peaceably and comfortably for a number of years, established an annual meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of their ancestors on the coast. In the course of the festivity on one of these occasions, a question arose respecting the right of taking the door, the head of the table, &c. which increased to such a degree as would probably have proved fatal in its consequences, had not John de Groat interfered. He expatiated on the comfort they had heretofore enjoyed, and assured them that as soon as they appeared to quarrel among themselves, their neighbours, who had till then treated them with respect, would fall upon them and expel them the country; he therefore conjured them by the ties of blood and their mutual safety to return quietly to their respective homes, and pledged himself that he would satisfy them on all points of precedency, and prevent the possibility of such disputes at future anniversary meetings.—They all acquiesced and departed in peace. In due time John de Groat, to fulfil his engagement built a room, distinct from every other house, in an octagon figure, with eight doors, and having placed a table of oak of the same shape in the middle—when the next meeting took place, he desired each of them to enter by his own door, and sit at the head of the table, he himself occupying the last; by this ingenious contrivance the harmony and good humour of the company was restored; the building was then called John O'Groat's House, and though nothing remains but the foundations of the building, the place still retains the same name.

Quebec, May 25.

The principal subject which has occupied the public attention, for some time past, is the expected arrival of Lord DURHAM, the new Governor General. It is probable that he embarked at Portsmouth on the 24th April, and sailed soon after: but it is not surprising that a number of vessels which, probably, would be required to keep together, should be delayed longer than a single ship.

The wind has, mostly been strong from the eastward for several days past; but it is now changed to the west. There are various reports as to the course which will be followed by Lord DURHAM, founded on conjecture and *private* correspondence. We fancy his Lordship's public declarations and general character are the surest grounds for those who are very anxious to form opinions before hand. He will no doubt endeavour to restore and secure the peace and prosperity of the country, and in this good work he is sure of the cheerful co-operation of all those who are true to the Sovereign and sincerely attached to the performance of their duties as men and British subjects.—*Gazette.*

Sir Francis Bond Head arrived at Liverpool on the 23d April, after a passage of days from New York, in the Cambridge.